

NAV

well as of all the naval stores that furnish the world. *Temple.*
NAVE. *n. f.* [nap, Saxon.]
 1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.
 Out, out, thou trumpet fortune! all you gods
 In general synod take away her pow'r;
 Break all the spokes and felines from her wheel,
 And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n,
 As low as to the fiends. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the naves, by
 their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce
 a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire. *Ray.*
 2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church
 distinct from the aisles or wings.
 It comprehends the nave or body of the church, together
 with the chancel. *Ayliffe's Par.*
NAVEL. *n. f.* [napela, *navela*, Saxon.]
 1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos
 communicate with the parent.
 The use of the navel is to continue the infant unto the
 mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.
 As children, while within the womb they live,
 Fed by the navel: here they feed not so. *Davies.*
 There is a superintending Providence, that some animals
 will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the
 secundines and parted from the navelstring. *Derham.*
 2. The middle; the interior part.
 Being prest to the war,
 Even when the navel of the state was touch'd,
 They would not thread the gates. *Shakespeare's Cor.*
 Within the navel of this hideous wood,
 Immur'd in cypress shades, a forcerer dwells. *Milton.*
NAVELGALL. *n. f.*
Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back,
 behind the saddle, right against the navel, occasioned either
 by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being want-
 ing, or by the crupper buckle fitting down in that place, or
 some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.
NAVELWORT. *n. f.*
 It hath the appearance of housebeck; from which it differs
 only in having an oblong tubulous flower of one leaf, di-
 vided at the top into five parts. This plant is used in me-
 dicine, and grows wild upon old walls. *Miller.*
NAVEW. *n. f.* [napus, Lat. *navet*, *navew*, Fr.]
 It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a
 lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste. The species are
 three. In the Isle of Ely the third species, which is wild,
 is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which
 they draw the oil. *Miller.*
NAUGHT. *adj.* [naht, *naphht*, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*,
 not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthless.
 With them that are able to put a difference between things
 naught and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we
 are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that
 which is naught. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 Thy fitter's naught: Oh Regan! she hath tied
 Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakespeare.*
NAUGHT. *n. f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though impro-
 perly, written *naught*. See *NAUGHT* and *UGHT*.
 Be you contented
 To have a son set your decrees at naught,
 To pluck down justice from your awful bench. *Shakespeare.*
NAUGHTILY. *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.
NAUGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedness; badness.
 Slight wickedness or parvenuity, as of children.
 No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own;
 and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner
 excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney, b. ii.*
NAUGHTY. *adj.* [See *NAUGHT*.]
 1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.
 A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in
 blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 These *naughty* times
 Put bars between the owners and their rights. *Shakespeare.*
 How far that little candle throws his beams!
 So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shakespeare.*
 2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.
 If gentle flumbers on thy temples creep,
 But *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep,
 Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*
NAVICULAR. *adj.* [navicularis, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] In anat-
 omy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the
 astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Diét.*
NAVIGABLE. *adj.* [navigable, Fr. *navigabilis*, Latin.] Cap-
 able of being passed by ships or boats.
 The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these *na-*
vigable rivers, or their branches, by which the one might
 give succour to the other. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 Almighty Jove surveys
 Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas. *Dryden.*

NAU

NAVIGABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be
 passed in vessels.
TO NAVIGATE. *v. n.* [navigo, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To sail;
 to pass by water.
 The Phenicians navigated to the extremities of the west-
 ern ocean. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*
TO NAVIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.
 Drusus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the first
 who navigated the northern ocean. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*
NAVIGATION. *n. f.* [navigation, Fr. from *navigare*.]
 1. The act or practice of passing by water.
 Our shipping for number, strength, mariners, pilots, and
 all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever.
Bacon.
 The loadstone is that great help to *navigation*.
 Rude as their ships, was *navigation* then.
 No useful compass or meridian known;
 Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
 And knew no north but when the polestar shone. *Dryden.*
 When Pliny names the Pæni as inventors of *navigation*,
 it must be understood of the Phenicians, from whom the
 Carthaginians are descended. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*
 2. Vessels of *navigation*.
 Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
 Against the churches, tho' the yesty waves
 Confound and swallow *navigation* up. *Shakespeare's Mac.*
NAVIGATOR. *n. f.* [navigateur, Fr. from *navigare*.] Sailor;
 seaman; traveller by water.
 By the founding of *navigators*, that sea is not three hun-
 dred and sixty foot deep. *Brown's V. Err.*
 The rules of *navigators* must often fail. *Brown's V. Err.*
 The contrivance may seem difficult, because these subma-
 rine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the sight of the
 heavens. *Wilkin's Math. Magic.*
 This terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in
 speculation, has since been surrounded by the boldness of many
navigators. *Temple.*
NAVLAGE. *n. f.* [naulum, Lat.] The freight of passengers in a
 ship.
NAUMACHY. *n. f.* [naumachie, Fr. *naumachia*, Latin.] A mock
 sea fight.
TO NAUSEATE. *v. n.* [from *nausen*, Latin.] To grow
 squeamish; to turn away with disgust.
 Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with
 a lassitude, and *nauseate*, and grow tired of a particular sub-
 ject before you have finished it. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*
TO NAUSEATE. *v. a.*
 1. To loath; to reject with disgust.
 While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the
 selection seems arbitrary; for many are cryed up in one age,
 which are decayed and *nauseated* in another. *Brown's V. Err.*
 Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise, which in her youth she won,
 And hates the muse by which she was undone. *Dryden.*
 Those heads, as stomachs, are not free the best,
 Which *nauseate* all, and nothing can digest. *Pope.*
 2. To strike with disgust.
 He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were
nauseated, then gave her a lash with his tail. *Swift.*
NAUSEOUS. *adj.* [from *nausea*, Latin; *nauseus*, Fr.] Loath-
 some; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence.
 Those trifles wherein children take delight,
 Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite.
 And from those gaieties our youth requires
 To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Dryden.*
 Food of a wholesome juice is pleasant to the taste and
 agreeable to the stomach, till hunger and thirst be well ap-
 peased, and then it begins to be less pleasant, and at last
 even *nauseous* and loathsome. *Ray.*
 Old thread-bare phrases will often make you go out of
 your way to find and apply them, and are *nauseous* to ra-
 tional hearers. *Swift.*
NAUSEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsome; disgustfully.
 This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *nau-*
seously that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which
 was prescribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they al-
 ways kept in reserve. *Dryden.*
 Their satire's praise;
 So *nauseously* and so unlike they paint. *Garth's Disp.*
NAUSEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathfomeness; que-
 sility of raising disgust.
 The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable
 man, when he sees he can hardly approach greatness but as
 a moated castle; he must first pass through the mud and filth
 with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*
NAUTICAL. *adj.* [nauticus, Latin.] Pertaining to sailors.
NAUTICK. *adj.* [nauticus, Latin.] Pertaining to sailors.
 He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawn, which de-
 painted the nautical compass with *aut magnæ*, *aut magna*. *Can.*
NAUTILUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *nautilus*, Fr.] A shell fish furnished
 with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Learn.*

NEA

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,
 Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope.*
NAVY. *n. f.* [from *navis*, Lat.] An assembly of ships, com-
 monly ships of war; a fleet.
 On the western coast rideth a puissant *navy*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
 Levy money, and return the fame to the treasurer of the
 navy for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*
 The narrow seas can scarce their *navy* bear;
 Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold. *Dryden.*
NAV. *adv.* [na, Saxon, or *ne eye*.]
 1. No; an adverb of negation.
 Disputes in wrangling spend the day,
 Whilst one says only yea, and t'other nay. *Denham.*
 2. Not only so but more. A word of amplification.
 A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when
 he is absent; nay, when dead, by his example and memory;
 so good authors in their stile. *Ben. Johnson's Discov.*
 This is then the ally of Ovid's writings, which is suf-
 ficiently recompensed by his other excellencies; nay, this very
 fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor
 cannot but be pleased. *Dryden.*
 If a son should strike his father, not only the criminal but
 his whole family would be rooted out, nay, the inhabitants
 of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword,
 nay, the place itself would be razed. *Addison's Spect. N. 189.*
 3. Word of refusal.
 They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Ro-
 mans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust
 us out, privily? nay verily; but let them come themselves
 and fetch us out. *Acts xvi. 37.*
 The fox made several excuses, but the flock would not
 be laid *nay*; so that at last he promised him to come. *L'Estrange's Fable 31.*
 He that will not when he may,
 When he would he shall have *nay*. *Prov.*
NAVWORD. *n. f.* [nav and word.]
 1. The side of denial; the saying *nay*.
 You would believe my saying,
 How'er you lean to th' *navword*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
 2. A proverbial reproach; a bye word.
 If I do not gull him into a *navword*, and make him a
 common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie
 straight in my bed. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
 3. A watchword. Not in use.
 I have spoke with her; and we have a *navword* how to
 know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum;
 she cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Shakespeare.*
NE. *adv.* [Saxon.] This particle was formerly of very frequent
 use, both singly and by contraction in compound words; as,
will for ne will or will not; nae for ne has or has not; nis
for ne is or is not. Neither; and not.
 His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,
 Ne might of mortal eye be ever seen,
 Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass. *Fairy Qu.*
NEAP. *n. f.* [neap, Islandick.] A fit. It is retained in Scot-
 land; and in the plural *neaves*.
 Give me thy *neap*, Monsieur Mustardseed. *Shakespeare.*
TO NEAL. *v. a.* [neal, Saxon; *neale*, Latin.] To temper
 by a gradual and regulated heat.
 The workmen let it cool by degrees in such relents of
 fire, as they call their *nealing* heats; lest it should shiver in
 pieces by a violent succeeding of air in the room of fire.
 This did happen for want of the glasses being gradually
 cooled or *nealed*. *Digby on Bodies.*
 If you file, engrave, or punch upon your steel, *neal* it
 first, because it will make it softer, and consequently work
 easier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in
 the fire, then let it cool of itself. *Maxon's Mech. Exer.*
TO NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.
 Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they stand
 and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*
NEAP. *adj.* [neep, Saxon; *neap*, Dutch and Scottish.] Low; decre-
 scent. Used only of the tide, and therefore sometimes used
 substantively.
 The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost nothing
 of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing,
 of high springs and dead *neaps*, are as constant as the changes
 of the moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*
 How doth the sea constantly observe its ebbs and flows,
 its springs and *neap*-tides, and still retain its saltness, so con-
 venient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ray.*
NEAR. *prep.* [nepe, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch and Scottish.] At no
 great distance from; close to; nigh.
 I have heard these say,
 No grief did ever come to *near* thy heart,
 As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shakespeare.*
 Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I give,
 As one *near* death to those that with him live. *Shakespeare.*
 With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,
 And both the people *near* destruction brought. *Dryden.*

NEA

To the warlike steed thy studies bend,
 Near Pisa's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryden's Virg.*
 This child was very *near* being excluded out of the species
 of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*
NEAR. *adv.*
 1. Almost.
 2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be rather in this sense an ad-
 jective.
 Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from their reins. *Jer. xii. 2.*
 He serv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*. *Dryden's En.*
 Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden's En.*
 3. Within a little.
 Self-pleasing and humourous minds are so sensible of every
 restraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and
 garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon's Essays, N. 8.*
 This eagle shall go *near*, one time or other, to take you
 for a hare. *L'Estrange's Fable 107.*
 He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would pay now
 about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be *near*
 about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*
 The Castilian would rather have died in slavery himself,
 than paid such a sum as he found would go *near* to ruin him.
Addison's Spectator.
NEAR. *adj.*
 1. Not distant. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an
 adjective or adverb.]
 This city is *near* to flee unto. *Gen. xix. 20.*
 The will, free from the determination of such desires, is
 left to the pursuit of *nearer* satisfactions. *Locke.*
 After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and
 enlarged his idea as much as he pleases, he is not one jot
nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*
 2. Advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition.
 Unless they add somewhat else to define more certainly
 what ceremonies shall stand for best, in such sort that all
 churches in the world shall know them to be the best, and
 so know them that there may not remain any question about
 this point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have
 hitherto said. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*
 3. Close; not rambling; observant of stile or manner of the
 thing copied.
 Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *nearest*, the most
 poetical, and the most sonorous of any translation of the
Æneid. Yet though he takes the advantage of blank verse,
 he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does
 not always hit his sense. *Dryden.*
 4. Closely related.
 If one shall approach to any that is *near* of kin to him. *Lev. xviii. 6.*
 5. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.
 If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his
 men with the imputation of being *near* their master. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.
 Ev'ry minute of his being thrills
 Against my *near*st of life. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than
 not, in a matter of so great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*
 7. Parsimonious, inclining to covetousness; as, a *near* man.
NEAR HAND. Closely; without acting or waiting at a distance.
 The entering *near* hand into the manner of performance
 of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the
 opinion of the possibility or impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*
NEARLY. *adv.* [from *near*.]
 1. At no great distance; not remotely.
 Many are the enemies of the priesthood: they are diligent
 to observe whatever may *near*ly or remotely blemish it. *Atterbury.*
 2. Closely; pressing.
Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure
 Of our omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
 It concerneth them *near*ly, to preserve that government
 which they had trusted with their money. *Swift's Miscel.*
 3. In a niggardly manner.
NEARNESS. *n. f.* [from *near*.]
 1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.
 God, by reason of *nearness*, forbade them to be like the
 Canaanites or Egyptians. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.*
 Fine and delicate sculptures be helped with *nearness*, and
 gross with distance; which was well seen in the controversy
 between Phidias and Alcmænes about the statue of Venus.
Wotton's Architecture.
 Those blessed spirits that are in such a *nearness* to God,
 may well be all fire and love, but you at such a distance
 cannot find the effects of it. *Dryden.*
 The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness*, or distance
 at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*
 2. Alliance of blood or affection.
 Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy be-
 tween persons of *near* blood; as, parents, children, brothers
 and sisters. There be many reports in history, that upon
 the